Sri B. MADHAVACHAR (Bhadravati).—On the 8th we have the Malnad Conference, Sir. It is better we meet on the 9th.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We will hear the Hon'ble the Leader of the House.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Leader of the House).—Sir, the other day this point was raised and everybody agreed to the dates already fixed. It would not be very healthy to go on continuously raising these points for revision. Anyway, I feel that we can adjourn on the date already fixed. I have no objection, if the Hon'ble Members wish to meet on the 9th.

Mr. SPEAKER.—So, we sit in the morning on the third and reassemble on the ninth at 12 NOON. Government resolutions will be taken up first. From 9th onwards we will take up Government Bills and Non-official Resolutions.

MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1954.

Recommendation by the Rajpramukh to introduce and move.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have received an order from the Rajpramukh which reads as follows :

> "In pursuance of clause 2 of Article 207 of the Constitution of India, I, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Rajpramukh of Mysore, do hereby recommend that the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill be introduced and moved in the Mysore Legislative Assembly."

I have received a similar recommendation regarding Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill.

MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1954.

Introduction.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I introduce the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1954, which has been published in the *Mysore Gazette* Extraordinary dated 29th March 1954 under rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL, 1954.

Introduction.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I introduce the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1954, which has been published in the *Mysore Gazette* Extraordinary dated 29th March 1954 under rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now consideration of these Appropriation Bills. We shall fix some time limit: till 4 P.M. we shall take up the (No. 2) Bill and the (No. 3) from 4 to 5.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Yes, Sir.

MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1954.

Motion to consider.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I move :

> "That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

> "That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration."

*Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, I beg to oppose the Mysore Appropriation Bill (No. 2). I expected that the Chief Minister would give us some reasons for moving this Bill and also would explain to the House the circumstances under which he has been asking for our approval for this enormous sum. But, he has introduced this as if it is a formal affair. Anyhow, I have to oppose it on various grounds. Sir, I oppose this Bill as a protest, mainly against the financial policy that has been adopted by the Government which

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has resulted in the deterioration of our finances involving indiscriminate taxation and a huge deficit, a deficit which has caused such a wide gulf between the revenue and expenditure that it has now become impossible to make both ends meet and balance the Budget. The Chief Minister introduced the budget proposals and also the taxation proposals on 6th March 1954. Since then this House is engaged in various proposals, various criticisms or in disapproving the policy of the Government in having such a huge deficit. Sir, though we are very busy with the financial proposals for the last 25 days, it must be regretted that all our deliberations and all our discussion and all our efforts have gone in vain. The Budget has come out unscathed. All the provisions made therein have remained. We have not added or subtracted even a single pie and the Government is having its own way. In fact, the Chief Minister has not given us any reason as to why this deficit budget should continue.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—One minute's interruption, Sir. I did not want to reply at this stage, but I may point out that I have made an exhaustive speech while introducing the Budget. Such lengthy speeches are not made in the Parliament while introducing the Budget. They are confined to the financial policy and taxation. But, here I have reviewed the working of almost all the departments giving reasons for the deficit. Therefore, I do not want to repeat my argument as is the habit with my Hon'ble friend. In fact, if he reads my speech carefully he will find all the reasons that the Government is capable of giving being enumerated therein. He may disagree with the reasons I have given, but to say that I have not given any reasons merely shows that he does not read or does not agree to admit that he has read the Budget speech.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Well, Sir, I must only wish that the Chief Minister must have heard my arguments. Sir, all the members took part in the Budget discussions. Ever since that Budget speech was made by the Chief Minister, it has cast a gloom over the entire State.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—There is so much sunshine outside. (*Laughter.*)

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Yes, outside; but inside! (*Laughter.*)

Sir, I have never before seen the members of this House spending such anxious time as they are now doing. The Chief Minister must realise the implication of his financial proposals, the effect it will have on the State and on people, the effect it will have on their economic position and their well-being. His sole aim seems to be to get money by taxing people and nothing else.

Sir, one salient feature of this Budget is this. It has resulted in a huge deficit, the biggest deficit ever heard of in the history of Mysore. The deficit as revealed at present is of the order of 309 lakhs. But I can state that these are not the final figures, because we know that the Government are going to approach this House with proposals for supplementary grants. Last year we sanctioned supplementary grants to the extent of Rs. 2½ crores; the preliminary deficit was Rs. 1½ crores and in the revised estimate the deficit has gone to 2 crores and 40 lakhs. Similarly this year we cannot take the deficit shown in the Budget as being the final one. We must be prepared for a further deficit which may amount to 4 crores or it may go even more than that. I may point out that we are having the lowest closing balance this year, which is 42 lakhs. It is as good as non-existing. I may just point out what were our closing balances previously. In the year 1950-51 the closing balance was Rs. 427 lakhs; in 1951-52 it was Rs. 389 lakhs; in 1952-53 it was Rs. 352 lakhs; in 1953-54 it was Rs. 240 lakhs and in 1954-55, according to the Budget it is Rs. 42 lakhs. That is our position relating to the closing balances. So the financial position is this: that at present we are faced with a deficit of 3 crores and 9 lakhs, which is likely to increase in course of time and our closing balance is Rs. 42 lakhs and we have no funds.

Sir, I may just state the danger of deficit finance. It is always the practice in any well-administered State that they should have some small surplus. It is true that there may be a deficit in one year or two years or there may be cash deficit. But they at once take care to see that the income and expenditure are balanced and the deficit is wiped of. But continuous deficits are always very dangerous. This policy will always lead to ruin and disaster. The Chief Minister just now expressed that this colossal deficit will always be a disaster. I am glad that he admitted it. This deficit is not for this year alone. I said that the sound policy of balancing the Budget is being infringed not now but ever since the Congress took up office. Let me just give figures of deficits for the few previous years. The deficits commenced from 1947-48 when the normal expenditure increased. In 1946-47 the expenditure increased by Rs. 52 lakhs over the normal revenues. In 1947-48 the expenditure increased by Rs. 88 lakhs over the normal revenues. In 1948-49 it increased by Rs. 272 lakhs over the normal income. According to the accounts in 1949-50 the expenditure increased by Rs. 234 lakhs and in the year 1950-51 the expenditure increased by Rs. 87 lakhs. And all this increased expenditure was met from the reserve funds; because they had funds and they drew from the funds, and the budgets of these years were shown as surplus ones. During every one of these years, I have protested that the policy adopted by the Government in drawing from the funds was very unsound and would lead to disaster. But it was not heeded to. Of course, the previous Government was quite all right so long as they drew from the funds. But when the funds vanished, the deficit appeared in its true colours. In 1951-52 the deficit was Rs. 48.42 lakhs; in 1952-53 it was Rs. 101 lakhs and in 1953-54, according to the revised estimate it is Rs. 237 lakhs; in 1954-55 it is Rs. 309 lakhs. So, Sir, it is seen that there has been deficit financing ever since 1946-47 and necessary steps were not taken in time to balance the budgets and the result is that today we are standing on the verge of financial disaster, with no funds at our disposal and with huge deficits, and what is more, for all this misrule of the Congress organisation, the people have to pay the toll and they have become victims. The entire financial affairs have been mismanaged. The Chief Minister says that the only remedy is taxation. Before dealing with that let me point out the other problems which will increase our difficulties. Our liability is not merely confined to Rs. 309 lakhs. We have got other liabilities. For example, we are responsible to implement the Five-Year Programme. To implement that programme we have to find out means and additional resources to the extent of Rs. 45 lakhs; out of which I think till now the Government have spent Rs. 10 lakhs during the first two years and I do not know how much they have spent. Anyhow, till now they have spent about 15 crores and still we have to find out means and resources to the extent of Rs. 26 crores to implement the Five-Year Programme fully. I am not going to enter into the merit of the Five-Year Programme. Some pleaded that this is a very good programme which will . . . .

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Sir, the P.S.P. party was also consulted and they have also agreed to the implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—Is the Chief Minister sure that he belongs to the P.S.P. party?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T. Narasipur).—He is doubting the very fundamentals!

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I am as much a P.S.P. party man as he is a Congressman. But I have got all the good qualities of a P.S.P. man.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am not going to enter into the merit of the Plan. But my concern is this: We are expected to implement this Five-Year Plan. To implement it fully we have to find out additional resources to the extent of Rs. 26 crores. How are you going to find the additional resources? Apart from the assistance given by the Centre and loans from them, we are expected to find out ways and means of

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raising the revenues through additional taxation. I think now we are expected to raise funds to the extent of Rs. 8 crores which comes to four crores per year for the two remaining years of the Plan. So our liability per annum will be 4 crores towards the Five-Year Plan and including the 3 crores of deficit the total liability will be Rs. 7 crores. So we have to find out ways and means to bring us an additional revenue to the tune of 7 crores. This is a big problem and a huge problem. The Chief Minister says that he can achieve this, that he will get the required funds by additional taxation, by fresh taxation. I may point out to him that this is not the first attempt made in that direction. The previous Government on the same plea and for the same reason levied fresh taxes, nearly twenty items of new taxes. And the plea advanced by them was to balance the Budget and find out ways and means for implementing the Five-Year Plan. But all that money that was accrued as a result of fresh taxation till now have been lost somewhere. Neither the Budget deficit has been reduced nor has there been any auxiliary aid to implement the Five-Year Plan and our financial position remains the same. The same thing will happen if the Chief Minister pursues in his effort to levy fresh taxes. This year he has come forward with very drastic measures of taxation. He says that if the taxes are introduced, according to his proposal, he may get about one crore of rupees. Granting that he gets one crore, I would like to know how he is going to find out and what are his suggestions for making up the remaining six crores? Does he intend to levy further taxes? Do the Government levy fresh taxes year after year in utter disregard of the economic position of the people? This is a big problem. So what I would like to suggest is this: We must view this as a bigger question. Any further attempt on the part of the Government to levy fresh taxes I must consider will be silly. It will be considered not only silly, I must say it amounts to lunacy and I hope there will be a stop at least at this stage.

1 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER.—Have you no better words?

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—If you think 'silly' is unparliamentary . . .

MR. SPEAKER.—It may not be unparliamentary, but it is not good language.

SRI S. GOPALA GOWDA (Sagar-Hosanagar).—To call a spade a spade is not unparliamentary.

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—So, Sir, to bridge this gulf the Chief Minister and the Government must think of other measures. Otherwise, Sir, I am afraid the administration in course of time will be paralysed. Mysore has built up a very good name. It was called a Model State. It had its own place among the States and had built up a good reputation from a long time. If Government persists in this policy, I am sure we will be losing fast that glorious position which we held once. All our activities will stop and our administration will come into disrepute. So, I again warn the Government that we must take effective steps to see what should be done under such grave circumstances. I am saying this and I am purposely using a few harsh words in order to bring home to the Government the critical place in which we have landed ourselves.

Sir, during the last Budget speech, I and my Hon'ble friend Sri Pattabhi Raman urged on the Government the necessity of appointing an expert Committee to go into our finances and to review the entire financial situation and submit to the Government comprehensive proposals as to what should be done regarding this. I have been placing the suggestion before the Government not only since last year, but ever since I saw our financial position deteriorating. The Government have not thought it fit or prudent to take our suggestion and the financial position year by year has been deteriorating. In spite of such a grave situation, Sir, has there been any attempt on the part of the Government to reduce expenditure? In fact, they are still trying to enhance the expenditure in every department of

their activity. I can just give you one or two instances as to how much the expenditure has gone up during the last three years. I will cite only one instance. Civil Administration expenditure during the year 1952-53 was 7.80 crores; in the year 1953-54, it increased to 8.20 crores and this year according to the proposal, it has gone up to 10 crores, only under Civil Administration. Similarly in all other departments the expenditure has gone up enormously. I expected, taking into consideration our helpless financial position, the Chief Minister would make a serious attempt to reduce expenditure in all directions. But I regret, he has not done this. He has not made any attempt to reduce expenditure in any department. Sir, the Chief Minister was pleased to state that the expenditure has gone up because they have provided increased funds to nation-building departments, including education, medicine, agriculture and other departments. It is true, Sir, increased grants have been given to these nation-building departments. But at the same time, it must be remembered that the revenue of the State also has gone up in corresponding proportion. For example, I can state that the income of the State during the year 1940-41 was only Rs. 4,75,00,000. During the year 1946-47, the income went up to 11·77 crores.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Mysore City North).—The method of accounting has changed.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—And during the present year, the income according to the Budget has gone up to 14 crores. In fact, I have deducted the provision made under Industries and Supplies. I have taken net receipts. The income during these years from the year 1940-41 to 1954-55 has gone up by ten crores. But there is nothing strange in making enhanced provision towards this department. Because there is increased revenue, corresponding to that, you have made increased provision under nation-building departments, but this should not be the reason for such a huge deficit.

Similarly, Sir, I may state that the Five-Year Plan alone has not been responsible for the depletion of our Revenue. According to the statement furnished to us—a small booklet has been printed to show that they have spent about ten crores in the first two years to implement the Plan. The Central Assistance we have received comes to 15 crores. When we have received 15 crores and when we have spent only 10 crores to implement the Five-Year Plan, it is within the assistance given by the Centre. Secondly, Sir, it must be remembered that many of the items that have been included under the Five-Year Plan were undertaken by the Government before the Five-Year Plan materialised. For example, Nugu, Bhadra and various other irrigation projects had been undertaken before the Five-Year Plan had started and considerable amount has been spent on the Plan. But even apart from that, we have received Central assistance to the extent of 15 crores and we have spent much less than the money we have received in the shape of assistance. So, how could that count for the deficit ?

Sir, I have taken some time to explain our financial position. I have also suggested that a Committee should be appointed and we must take drastic measures apart from taxation. There is scope for the reduction of expenditure in every department. Government should give up their tendency to enhance expenditure. I submit that we must appoint a Committee to investigate into this matter, giving them free scope. Sir, I am reminded of the year 1926, when the Government faced a deficit of 60 lakhs. That deficit was of only one year's duration. The then Government at once took effective measures; they appointed a Retrenchment Committee under Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer and many of the members who served in that Committee are still active in public life. That Committee reviewed the entire financial position and they gave suitable proposals which were implemented and the Government was able to wipe off the deficit within one year. And one of the recommendations they made at that time was, retrenchment and reduction of the pay of the officers.

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I do not want to suggest that the pay of the officers and their allowances must be reduced, but if circumstances demand, if the emergent nature of the situation demands, if the emergency is of such a grave nature, it is but right that we ask them to undergo some necessary sacrifice, just as the raiyats have been sacrificing a good bit of their income by way of taxation in the interest of the country for a few years. And the Committee will be justified in recommending this course of action. I feel that Government is paying a good deal of money by way of salary and allowances ; and it is quite possible to effect some temporary economies to balance the Budget. That is one of the suggestions that may be given to the Committee and it may be left to them. But anyhow, our officers must also undergo some sacrifices in the same way as raiyats. I also suggest, Sir, this Committee should go through all the departments and find out which are the superfluous departments and which are those that can be abolished even at the risk of some personnel being sent out of empolyment for a short time. They must avoid all extra expenditure. So I submit, Sir, the time has come when the position of the entire finances has to be reviewed and when every department has to be reviewed and scrutinised. Drastic measures are necessary if you want to restore financial equilibrium. Otherwise, as I said in course of time we will not be able to carry on the administration at all. Meanwhile, we must give up ideological schemes which cover important schemes, for examble, I may give you one instance—Educational Reforms Committee. I know these reforms contain very good suggestions. But at the same time, it must be realised that for the implementation of these recommendations we want a good deal of money. That is why, many members may have seen in my dissenting note, I have said therein : 'It is no doubt true that the recommendations are worthy of implementation, but we are unable to do so, for want of financial assistance.'

So, I have said categorically in that, that this scheme deserves to be preserved in cold storage. But, it is a good scheme. We are hopelessly bad so far as our finances are concerned. We should not undertake such new experiments and we must try to avoid our expenditure as far as possible.

Sir, I have said enough about Vidhana Soudha and I do not want to repeat. But the road you have proposed, though it may add to the beauty of the building, it is not of such vital importance as to incur this expenditure. What will happen if that scheme is deferred for two or three years ? Nothing will happen. On the other hand it may land us in serious financial difficulties and cost us 10 to 15 lakhs. It may be a good scheme, but taking the present financial position, it is not an essential scheme that should be undertaken immediately. All such avoidable expenditures must be postponed. I am even agreeable that in future, to balance our budget, even grants to nation building departments must remain as they are and no enhancement need be made. If you go on increasing the grants, it will still further worsen our financial difficulties. On these grounds, Sir, I submit that it is my duty to oppose this Appropriation Bill. Our suggestions are unheeded by Government. We are making these suggestions in a true spirit to help the Government and the Country. On the other hand if the Government persists in the same old policy and do not make any effort to reduce the expenditure and improve the finances, then I will say categorically that in the course of two or three years our administration would be crippled and it would be paralysed.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words on this important Appropriation Bill. No doubt, Sir, an Appropriation Bill is essentially a question of granting expenditure that the Government proposes to incur. The question on the receipt side will not be very much before us while we are engaged with the Appropriation Bill. I generally share the fears and apprehensions of the Leader of the Opposition, but my regret is greater, because the approach we generally see from the Government

side to this very important question touching the financial structure of the country is something to be highly regretted. As I said last year while speaking on a similar motion on the Appropriation Bill, there was a need for a psychological atmosphere, for the necessary mental make up in the country, so that from the man in the street right up to the Chief Minister in the State or Gadi everyone felt the new pinch and the new circumstances; that mental make up is important, shall I say, the *sine qua non*, to the country's progrèss and prosperity. I will come to the details just at present. We always urged upon the Government, particularly upon the Chief Minister *cum* Finance Minister, that the financial structure of the country, though it may not look very alarming just at present, nevertheless, may, if they pursue the present policy, become very serious. What is that we find in return? Merely a fling! Wherever the Chief Minister goes, I am forced to state this, he has always one fling, either in this House or elsewhere; all the fling that we are getting is: "I want to do something good to this country. I want to tax. Whenever I bring up the question of taxation measure, you are not prepared to vote for it. Persons who are not prepared to vote for taxation measure are not entitled for any benefit." That attitude of the Government, of the administration is very much disconcerting. I want to ask Government: "Is it really so? Do you charge the Opposition that they are not really appreciating the situation of the country and they do not know their responsibility, and that with a sense of irresponsibility they come forward with these suggestions?" Is that the charge against us? Everybody knows, to suffer in the esteem of others is not very bad, but to suffer in self-esteem is the greatest tragedy. Every year we are making several suggestions to the Government about the financial structure. But what is it that you are showing? First year there was a deficit to the tune of a crore and odd; next year it was a deficit of a crore and odd; third year it was a deficit to the tune of three cores and odd! Is there any guarantee that in the fourth year at least we will turn the corner and will come to a stage of equilibrium before we come to a stage of surplus? I am sure no such thing will be found. When this Appropriation Bill was to be sponsored before the House, I really expected that the Chief Minister will give us the benefit of his advice, will give us the benefit of his comprehensive explanation. Sir, for ten days we discussed the Demands and for four days we discussed the Budget. During these fourteen days concrete suggestions have been made not merely by the Opposition but by every section of the House. I really thought that the Government were profited by these suggestions. Sir, I want to impress upon the Government that the situation in the country is certainly not at all rosy. No attempt has been made to give us a sort of true picture of the country. It might be necessary that we should have a self-denying ordinance imposed upon ourselves; all luxuries must be stopped, there must be an austerity drive. When I say austerity drive, it is not my idea: 'cut an officer here and a clerk there'. It means root and branch reform in the system of administration. I am recalling to my mind what I said in the very first speech that I made on the Budget here. What I said was that we were administering the country in the same way as of the pattern of administration left to us by the British; we were still running that kind of an administration and there should be root and branch reform; that is what I was particular about. Is there anything done to the effect? It was said that great change was going to come. What is that great change? The *status quo* is maintained still. That is not the sort of reform that I am thinking of. Let me warn this Government, it is very disagreeable, nay, it is most disagreeable to myself, that at this rate we cannot go on. On the other hand, seeing 1947, by 1956 or 57 there is going to be a crisis in this country at this rate. Our demands will be very very great, our commitments will be insuperable and such a stage will be reached in 1956 or 1957.

(Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.)

I have been very clearly saying and I wish to say it again, even opening myself to a charge of merely reiterating the only thing, that the reform that I am thinking of is not merely tinkering with something, but a root and branch reform of the administration. The Government of the day should take stock of the position and gain experience by the series of deficit budgets. If not, I am afraid, people will not be able to congratulate this Government. It may be this party or that party--I am not mindful. I am always a non-party man. My view is not partisan. Let me say, I have always taken a non-partisan view. It is that which simply makes me feel almost distressed that when a genuine suggestion is made, when a suggestion is made with sincerity, the result is merely a fling. It is that fling that worries me and I must share my agony and my feeling with other Members speaking on the Appropriation Bill that is before this House. If I do not do that I will be failing in my duty to the country, and to my constituency. As a result of this debate, if the Government should still persist in its own attitude, as if all the advices tendered by this House meant nothing, I can only see my helplessness. Therefore, I ask in all seriousness, let us take the departments. Is there not a wastage in any of these departments ? Look at the Industries Department; is it not possible to augment the income ? You are not, in fact, doing it in an ideological way. My grievance is, I want you to be ideological. What about the administration ? It is the same old thing. Go to the village level, taluk level, district level; everywhere the man in the street, the intellectual, everyone in the country says: 'We do not have any change.' The same public life is going on, the same system of administration is going on, absolutely not a comma, a full stop or semicolon is changed ! Is it what we meant by Swaraj ? I am afraid, it is not. We have made concrete suggestions, but the suggestion is simply flung back. According to the definite suggestion made by me and the Leader of the Opposition on more than one occasion in respect of the financial matter, it was not merely constituting a Retrenchment Committee. We thought that it must be to work out the ideology in which we are all brought up. May I ask the Chief Minister and all those concerned : 'Are you not brought up in a particular ideology these fifteen years ? Can you tell your conscience, your heart, with fifteen years' ideology in which we have been found our sustenance and on which we have been brought up, that you are satisfied with the way in which you are running the administration ? If you feel that you have satisfied your conscience and nothing was wrong, then I have absolutely nothing to say and I will simply bow down and bow down in shame. I want the Chief Minister to note that what we mean is not tinkering; I am harping upon that so that I may be understood well. I have absolutely no grouse. When I made a suggestion, I made it with a sense of duty, with a sense of responsibility and with a full sense of sustained feeling that the future must not be imperilled but must be built on stronger and surer foundations. When a suggestion came out from me, I had absolutely no more than except that the foundations should be strong. Let us look at the taxation measures. Why is it that we opposed the taxation measures ? Is it really seriously suggested that we did not understand the responsibility of the administration ? Is it the way a fling is to be flung at us ? I ask the Chief Minister in all humility, is that the way you are . . .

1-30 P.M.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Sir, in all humility I say that the Hon'ble Member has now flung hundred flings.

(*Laughter.*)

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—I wished and I wanted to rejoice that this day would be a day of rejoicing but it looks to me that it is a day of regret. Let us go to the country. After all you are a democratic body. You are elected by the suffrage of the people under the universal adult

franchise. What is the object with which they sent you to this House ? As a result of that, if you want to have a taxation measure, should you not be responsive ? In my humble opinion you should be. I have not enjoyed the fruits of office sitting there. I do not know whether it is a bed of roses or it is a bed of thorns. But this much I must say that if you pass a taxation measure, there must be an instinctive acceptance echoed in the hearts of every common man to pay the taxes. If a budget is produced and if it is placed before the public, before the country, every man, every one of the 94 lakhs of the people in the State of Mysore, must be able to say: "My leader, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, who is the Chief Minister has declared that this is a natural and inevitable course and therefore it is up to me to stand by him and make good the deficit." That should be the psychology generated. Has that been done ? Can we see that anywhere in the State ? It may be that some vocal section gets always an advantage on every occasion. But nevertheless talking on the whole, by and large, what is it that we see around us ? Everywhere there are protests. It may be you may say: 'It is human nature to protest.' But you must also understand that we are a politically conscious people. People in Mysore today who have done so much for an ideal and who have brought themselves up under discipline, such people know their responsibility. And when they rebel it cannot be that 80 per cent or 75 per cent of the people who stand stoutly opposed to the taxation measures do so irresponsibly, without understanding their responsibility, do so without understanding what it is that the Government should do. All that I am asking the Chief Minister *cum* Finance Minister is: whether you agree with us or not, carry it to the people who have brought you to your position. Wherever you go, wherever you speak, here or outside, you do not indicate what you would do to their requests. It pains me very much. Is it your idea that no one in this House should ask you for a school; is it your idea that no one in this House should ask you for a hospital; is it your idea that no one should ask you for anything because they have not voted for the taxation measures ? If that is the high policy, if that is the political philosophy that you are going to teach us as students burning incense at the great altar, I am prepared to have that lesson. But I am obliged to say that it is misconceived. In a democratic country where people are politically conscious, where democratically they have been set up to stand on their feet, to fling an attack on them like this, is it right ? That is what hurts me. These are not bureaucratic days. I ask you, you represent a democratic country, you are at its head, we are all proud of it; in fact I have always been saying when I call you as Chief Minister you are the Chief Minister not of a political party but of the entire State, of nearly a crore of people who inhabit this State, you are the Chief Minister of an elected Legislature which consists of 105 members. That is how I look upon you. In order to maintain that position, in order to see that we are entrenched in the hearts of the people, I ask: do not measure our requests, measure our representations in the premises of the ability or readiness with which we vote the taxation measures. If not, it is not the way of looking at the taxation measures. I am firmly of that opinion. You are asking us to vote a sum of forty-nine crores. By all means have it. The King's Government must be carried on. Very good. We grant. But is it suggested that it should be so for all time ? In fact the whole burden of my submission is this. There is no proper psychology or background. When this Appropriation Bill is looked at by the common man, by the ordinary middle class man, he must be able to say that this item of expenditure was indispensable, that item of expenditure should be there. That is the way in which he should enthuse himself. When that feeling comes upon the common man, then he is prepared to make sacrifices. Unless the common man makes sacrifices, unless the merchant makes sacrifices, unless everyone out of one

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crore of people who inhabit this great State makes sacrifices, your 40 crores will be merely illusory, merely empty numerical number and will be nothing more than that. So I ask, we have to take a big step forward. My Hon'ble friend Sri Mohamed Imam, the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, made a very good suggestion that at a time when the Government of Mysore had a deficit of only a few lakhs of rupees, it simply shook it to the very foundations. Sometimes I am amazed at seeing that we do not seem to be really impressed with a huge deficit of as much as three crores. In our own household at the end of a year or at the end of a month, when a certain expenditure cannot be met, every member of the family, be he a junior or be he a senior, is shaken to his very foundations. When something comes about, the whole family casts a down-cast look. That is the feeling that must be generated in the hearts of every common man in the welfare State. Three crores odd deficit was indispensable, was inevitable, there was no other way of avoiding it and therefore the whole country must stand up to a man by the Government to make up this deficit—unless you bring about that psychological atmosphere, it will be most disappointing and what is more the future is more apprehensive than the present. Therefore I ask the Government through you, Sir, to consider this concrete suggestion made. This is perhaps the last time that I at any rate will make the suggestion on the floor of this House. If for any reason you again fling it back, let me tell you, morally, legally and constitutionally the responsibility will be yours. Let us look at this Bill. You have said that it is an Appropriation Bill that is placed before us. One crore is the deficit that is sought to be wiped out by fresh taxes. Some of the taxation measures we have already approved of and some others have yet to come before us. Even otherwise two crores have been left almost uncovered here. Now, I ask, is there not any concrete suggestion either for economy or for retrenchment ? Kindly accept the suggestion that we have made to appoint a Committee to look into all these matters ? If that will not commend itself, I do not know what else will commend. I request the Hon'ble the Chief Minister to tell us point-blank what it is that embarrasses him, what it is that prevents him, that makes him to hesitate—I am using the word 'hesitate' deliberately—I ask him what is it that makes him hesitate to accept that suggestion ? Is it because you doubt our patriotism ? Excepting that, excepting on the ground of doubting our patriotism, there can be no other ground for Government to arm itself with to thwart and set at naught any concrete suggestion made on the floor of this House. And so far as patriotism is concerned, I am not sure that any member of this House to whatever party he may belong, whatever may be his party affiliation, can be charged as un-patriotic. We are all deeply concerned with one supreme effort, the supreme patriotic effort of saving this country by getting it to go on and maintaining the edifice of this State unsullied and secure for all time to come. That has been the pride and the glory of our country. I know two suggestions have been made to counter up our suggestion. One is that the Taxation Enquiry Commission of the Government of India is going into the method of taxation structure and that they are sitting there. That was a suggestion made on the floor of this House. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission is entirely different, completely different from what we have suggested to you. What we have suggested to you is for economy, retrenchment wherever necessary, avoidance of all wastage wherever necessary, bringing down expenditure on administration not by merely tinkering showing a saving of Rs. 2 lakhs here or a Rs. 2 lakhs there but by bringing down expenditure on the whole set-up of the administration, the whole administrative machinery. In fact, my charge is, my charge has always been, that the administrative machinery has yet to be found for a democratic set-up. We are still carrying on with the old machinery. It is still what is left to us by the Anglo-Saxon rulers. We have yet

to attune ourselves to the new situation, to the new genius of the country, and in that way the administration has to be entirely changed. I am sure that Dr. John Matthai is not going to help you that way. What about this taxation ? Look at the Constitution. Residuary Power in regard to taxation measures vests with the Centre. This is suicidal. The State must have the exclusive right. Where the Schedule comes into conflict with the power of the State in regard to taxes, let us request the Government of India to amend the Constitution so that a broader principle may be maintained and accepted by which the residuary power is taken away from the Centre and vested in the State. I am sure that Dr. Matthai is not going to help us that way. There are now many other ways. A fresh taxation measure is before you now. You see now what has happened. It will be very difficult to say at a particular stage whether a particular tax comes under the concurrent list or under the State list or under the Union list. Until there is a definite pronouncement by the Supreme Court, the whole thing will be left as obtaining in practice. Suppose we make a concrete suggestion to the Government of India that so far as the distribution or allocation of rights and financial powers are concerned, since the provisions of the Constitution are working as a great hardship on us therefore, except some sources of revenue earmarked for the Centre, the entire power will have to be given over to the State ; I am sure that the Matthai Committee will not help us that way. Therefore I cannot really understand your counter that there is that Committee which is going into the taxation structure. I know that the Appropriation Bill will be passed. But I want to utilise this opportunity by making a sincere appeal to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister *cum* Chief Minister : Please, for Heaven's sake, consider I am also sufficiently patriotic, as patriotic as any other in this Hon'ble House.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Sir, when did I question the patriotism of anybody ?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Then you must honour it.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—Then, why is it not that the suggestion is accepted ? Is there something inherently weak in the suggestion ? Sir, I will not worry this House or worry the Hon'ble Chief Minister further. I only say, the suggestion is there. Please consider it. It is hoped that you will consider it as early as possible. Because, I am really apprehensive of, as I was saying, I am really amazed at, the complacency exhibited on a matter of this kind. I don't feel suggesting anything against the Government. All that I am saying is, it does not impress me that this complacency is something to be devoutly wished for. Well, I will leave it there.

The next suggestion I want to make is this. Look at the various departments. Are all of them necessary ? I have made that position very clear, He must examine this issue also in a committee.

Thirdly, what is the consideration that we could place before the country and say we have voted for 49 crores with some confidence ? I ask, where do we get this money from ? Though in its limited scope the Appropriation Bill was only to vote expenditure and not to pay, still in the general background you have got to think of it. better. Whether you say it or not, it has got to be at the background of your mind. Unless you know that you have got the ability to put 49 crores in, there is no question of voting. Therefore I would like to have some clarification from the Finance Minister as to how he is going to make up. I would even be prepared to withdraw the suggestion for the appointment of a Committee provided, in categorical and unmistakable terms, so that a poor and an ordinary individual, not merely one like myself but an ordinary individual, can also understand you, you say what you have all in your mind. If you say in definite words that the future is very clear, that this will be the end of taxation regime in Mysore, that we have made the last effort and that this is the last effort, if that assurance is forthcoming—I am sure I may speak

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not only for myself but for every Hon'ble Member of this House, I wish I may speak for every Member of this House,—if you give us that assurance, that the fears that we have about the future are groundless, that they are imaginary and that you will leave the foundation very secure, even as secure as the Vidhana Soudha, if you give that assurance, I will be happy. If you give us that assurance I will not be sorry and nobody will be sorry. Otherwise, it will be very difficult. You can make a categorical statement saying: Let us all join together in a supreme effort and try to avoid wastage and see how far we can formulate plans in a business-like way —I do not mean to suggest that we are unbusiness-like. Sir, the other day, when I was speaking on the Sales-Tax Bill, I had promised that I would give my suggestions while speaking on the Appropriation Bill. But for that, possibly I would not have stood up at all now. Mr. Imam for whom I have the greatest respect has already made a series of very good suggestions. So far as this Bill is concerned, there are several items mentioned in this. I would like to say one thing and I feel it will not be considered as unparliamentary if I use the name of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, if I say that Mr. Hanumanthaiya's administration will be judged by the way in which the finances of the State and the resources of the State will be handled. It would indeed be creditable to the Hon'ble Chief Minister if he will be in a position to say at the end of his term of office, at the end of five years at the time of General elections, that although he took office under very trying circumstances and although he faced huge deficits, he was able to convert the deficits into surplus by his able and judicious administration. If there is that record to your credit and if you can go before the country with such a record, I for one will feel extremely happy. As my friend Sri Imam said, the cash balances are slowly going down at an alarming rate. Sir, if you are able to bring during this term of office the cash balances to a satisfactory position and if you are able to announce to the country that the finances of the State are as sound as they were before, nobody would be more happy than myself and I would congratulate the Chief Minister.

Sir, I have taken much more time than I intended and I would only conclude my appeal to the Chief Minister by saying that the psychological attitude of the Government must change and that there must be a psychological approach to a problem of this kind. I am not worried about the details. Until you are able to change your own outlook and until you yourself are in a position to set a good example, you can hardly expect others to follow suit. I will give you one example. Just this morning certain questions were being asked *re*: repairs to Vimala Prabha and Government were giving the usual routine replies. To me, it does not matter whether it is A, B or C. What matters to me is the psychology behind that. The Government must pause and consider whether there has been any avoidable expenditure and whether money has been spent for the correct purpose. I want you to bring to bear that psychological approach. Whoever occupies Vimala Prabha, it is the duty of the Government to think whether the money is spent legitimately and whether it was absolutely necessary or whether it was not an avoidable expenditure. I feel that you must give a correct lead to others in these matters. It is not a question of justifying what has been done, but the question is: has there been avoidable expenditure. My feeling, Sir, is that unless you are able to show that you yourself are able to make some sacrifice, you cannot ask any man to forego even a bit of a rupee. Till that is done, you cannot justifiably come before this august House with any proposals for further taxation. I am not of course concerned with Rs. 12,000 that has been spent on Vimala Prabha in particular, but the question is whether it was or was not a luxury and whether it was or was not an avoidable expenditure. You must have that much of financial control even at the time of granting these moneys. If you are not

able to resist these temptations, to that extent you will have no moral claim and you cannot ask the common man to share any more burdens and to make any more sacrifices. I cannot possibly conceive of two different sets of standards and you cannot have two standards by which you want to judge. You cannot have one set of standards for the common man and another for the others. Sir, if I drag in the Ministers for an analogy, they may think that I am impolitic and so I draw a parallel for myself. I am drawing a salary of Rs. 150 per month. I will surely be deceiving my conscience if I do not accept any sacrifice on my part but, at the same time, accept measures of taxation brought in on the floor of the House which would have the effect of imposing burdens and sacrifices on the poor man or the common man. I will have satisfied my conscience and I will have set a good example only when I say that I am prepared to sacrifice to the extent of two annas in the rupee and it is only then that I can reasonably ask the man in the street to accept some sacrifices and it is only then that I will have applied the same standards to the common man also. Today, I am afraid I must say that the standards that are applicable to the persons in charge of administration although they are drawn from the public life of the State are quite different from the standards that are sought to be applied to a common man. So long as there are two different standards, it will not be possible to ask the common man or the raiyat to take some more burdens on his head and contribute a little more to the exchequer and therefore, Sir, I have to say that in order to make this democratic Republic a success as it is bound to be, it is very necessary that there should be only one uniform standard that should be applicable to all and by which we can judge the common man as well as the administrators. Therefore apart from the details to which my esteemed friend Mr. Imam has made pointed references, I once again say that the psychology of the Government in regard to these things must change and I wish that in order to allay any apprehensions in this respect, there may be a definite policy statement on this aspect in the course of the day.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕ್ (ಮೊಳಕಾಲ್ಮುರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಎದುರುಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮರ್ಯರವರ ಭಾಷಣ ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳೋಣ ಎಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯ ಗಳೇ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಬಾರದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಎದುರು ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ನಾನೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡೆ; ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ತಂದಾಗ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಈ ಐದು ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಖೋತಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳು ಆದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಸಲಹೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ, ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈಗಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದಿದ್ದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದು ಭಾಷಣಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಭಾವನೆಯಾಗಲಿ, ಟೀಕೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೇಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ. ಕೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜನತೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಯಾವ ಖರ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ, ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಆ ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಅವರು ಆ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ಅವರು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಕಂದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು. ಅದಾದಮೇಲೆ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ತಾವಾಗಿಯೇ ರೆಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ರೆಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಾವೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂತು. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ರೂಸ್‌ವೆಲ್ಟ್ಸ್ ನ್ಯೂಡೀಲ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ರೆಫರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜನ ಯಾರೂ ಆ ನ್ಯೂ ಡೀಲ್ ಬಂದಾಗ ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡದೇ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ರೂಸ್‌ವೆಲ್ಟ್ಸ್ ನ್ಯೂ ಡೀಲ್ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದು ಹರಡಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಂಡು ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೊಳಿಸಿತು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಆತನ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಒಂಭತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಆತ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದನೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದ, ಜನತೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂತು. ಅಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಕೇಳುವುದಂತಿರಲಿ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿ ಅವರೇ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವ ಹೊತ್ತು ಈ ನ್ಯೂಡೀಲ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಜನ ಕಾದು ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರ ನ್ಯೂಡೀಲ್ ಯಾವುದು, ಈ ದಿವಸ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕ್.)

ಕಂದಾಯ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಯಾವಾಗ ಕೊಟ್ಟೇವು, ನಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಂಡೀತು ಎಂಬ ಆಶೆ ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವಯಾವುದು ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೇಳ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಭಾಷಣ ದಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ—ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ 260 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು—ಅದು ಎರಡರಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ, ಮೂರರಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಈ ನ್ಯೂ ಡೀಲ್ ನಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶ ಗಳೊಡನೆ ವಿವರಿಸುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಒಂದು.

ಎರಡನೆಯದು, ಈ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಖೋತಾ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶೋ ದ್ಧಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದು ತಾನೇ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ. ಅನೇಕರು ಇವೊತ್ತು ಹಣ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪುವಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಖರ್ಚು ಇಷ್ಟು ಭಾಗ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಧು ಜನಾಭಿ ಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು, ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ, ಖರ್ಚು ಅನಾ ವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಭಾವಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ; ಅವರು ಯಾವುದು ಎತ್ತಿದರೂ ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವು ದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ? ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ 1,500 ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಆಗು ತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಅನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ ಕೊಡಿ. ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ ಆ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಇದರ ಹತ್ತ ರಷ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಲ, ನೂರರಷ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಲ, ಸಾವಿರದಷ್ಟು ಜನ ರನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗು ತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಜನತೆಯಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬು ದನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿನೆಮಾಡಿ. ಎದುರು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರು ದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಹಾಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ, ಕೆಲವರು power mongers ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದ ಏನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅದು ಅವರ ದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಇದನ್ನು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಈ ಮಾತು sting ಅಲ್ಲವೇ? ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು, ಚೇಳು ಕಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಚೇಳಿನ ಕೊಂಡಿ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಹಾಕಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಆಯಿತು ಅದರ ಅವಸ್ಥೆ, ವಿಷ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದೇ ಮಿಡಿನಾಗರ ಎಂದು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೊನೆಯುವರೆಗೂ ಕಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಲಿಮಿಟ್ ಇದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮರ್ರವರು ನೂರು ಸಲ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಯಾವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು. ನಾವು ಕುಳಿ ತಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ ಬರೀ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸುಲಭ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ ಪಕ್ಷ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಿಸಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಹಾಕಿದಾಗ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಉರಿ ಹೃದಯ ದಲ್ಲುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಯೋಚನೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವೂ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು, ನಾವೇಕೆ ಮಾಡ ಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಸ್ವಭಾವವೇ ಹಾಗೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯತ್ವವಿರು ತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಚುಟಿಕೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನಾವೂ ಒಂದು ಬರೆ ಹಾಕೋಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ವಾಡಿಕೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾರೇ ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಯಾರೇ ಬಿಡಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು.

2 P.M.

ಜನಾಬ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಖೋತಾ ವರ್ಷೇ ವರ್ಷೇ ಏರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿವಿಟೀಸ್‌ಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಅವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ವರ್ಷೇ ವರ್ಷೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ನೋಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಖೋತಾ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಡೆವ ಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿವಿಟೀಸ್, ನೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿ ವಿಟೀಸ್ ಇಂಥಾದ್ದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವರ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟಲ್ಲ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದ ರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ತೋರಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿವಿ ಟೀಸ್, ಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ವರ್ಷೇ ವರ್ಷೇ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪೋಣ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಕೂಡ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾ ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮರ್ರವರು ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸಾರ ತನ್ನ ಆದಾಯ ವ್ಯಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿತೂಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ; ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕೈಗೆ ಚಿಪ್ಪುಕೊಡಬೇಕಾ ಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದಾಗಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆದಾಯ ವ್ಯಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹೊತ್ತಿ ರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮುಂದಿನವರಿಗೆ ಚಿಪ್ಪುಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗು ತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಆದಾಯದ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಯವಿರಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಬಾರದು. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಯ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗಲೇ ಅನ ಗತ್ಯವಾದ ವ್ಯಯ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವೇನೆಂದರೆ luxury ಬೇಡ. ಒಣರೊಟ್ಟಿ ತಿನ್ನುವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಡಿ. ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ರೊಟ್ಟಿ ತುಪ್ಪ ತಿನ್ನಬೇ ಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

"Medical charges for Ministers—ten thousand rupees."

ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಛಾರ್ಜಸ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು

ಕೋಟಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಜನತೆಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಆರು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬೇಕೆ? ' ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 50 ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೂ ಆರು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 300 ಜನರಿರಬಹುದು. ಆ 300 ಜನರಿಗೆ 600 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಬಹುದು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಬಡವರಾಗಿರುವವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಔಷಧಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆರು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ವೈದ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಉಚಿತವಲ್ಲ. ಅದೂ ಖೋತಾ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಇರುವಾಗ ಇರುವ ಖೋತಾ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚಿದೆಯೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ರುಜುವಾತುಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅನಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದರೂ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜನರಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಈಗ ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದ ಪ್ಲಿಂತ್ ಏರಿಯಾ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಕ್ವೇರ್‌ಫೀಟ್‌ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ದರ 10 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೈಕೊಂಡು ಬೇಕಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ಈ ಮಹಾ ಸೌಧವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 81 ಲಕ್ಷ ಅಥವಾ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಯಾರು ನಂಬಬಹುದು? ಇಂಥ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ಲಿಂತ್ ಏರಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ 20 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡದಿರುವವರು ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಇದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ಜನರು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ರಿಪೇರಿಗಾಗಿ 10—12 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ? ಇಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಹಳೇ ಮನೆಯೇ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಕಣ್ಣುಬಿಟ್ಟು ನೋಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ಈಗ ಆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವೇನಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ತಮಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ದರ್ಜೆ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾಳೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಹೇಳುವುದೇನು? ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಭಾವನೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ತಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಐಟಂನಲ್ಲೂ ಖರ್ಚು ಹೋದವರ್ಷ ಎಷ್ಟಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಈ ವರ್ಷವೆಷ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತುಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಆಡಳಿತದ ರೀತಿನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆಯೆ, ಏನಾದರೂ ಜನತೆಯ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ, ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮೊದಲು ಬಂದಾಗ, ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಒಬ್ಬ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತರಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಕೇಳಿದರು: ' ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವಾಗ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಕಾದಿದ್ದೆ, ಬಂದ 2—3 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಎಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದುವರಿಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಏನೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವೇ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. 'ನಾವೇನೋ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆವು, ಪೆನ್ ಹೋಗಿ ಲೇಖಣಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಕುರ್ಚಿ ಮೇಜು ಹೋಗಿ ದಿಂಬು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರು ಹೋಗಿ ಕುದುರೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ನೆಕ್‌ಟೈ ಕಾಲರ್ ಹೋಗಿ ಜುಬ್ಬ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, 1½ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಹೋಗಿ ರೈತ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜೆ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸಂಬಳಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ರೊಟ್ಟಿ ತುಪ್ಪ ಹೋಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಹಿಟ್ಟು ರೊಟ್ಟಿ ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಏನೇನೋ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಯಥಾಪ್ರಕಾರ 1½ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಬರುವವರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ, 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರುವವರಿಗೆ 25 ರೂಪಾಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಆಗಲೂ ಪೆನ್, ಟೈ, ಕಾಲರ್ ಇತ್ತು, ಈಗಲೂ ಅದು ಇದೆ. ಏನೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಮೊದಲಿದ್ದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇ ಇದೆ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. 'ರೈತರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದರೂ ಏಕೆ ಹೀಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ' ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಏನೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊದಲು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೋ ಈಗಲೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಯಾವ ಬೂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಿಟ್ಟರೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲೇ ಈಗಿನವರೂ, ಅವರ ನಂತರ ಬಂದವರೂ ಕಾಲಿಟ್ಟರು. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದನಂತರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯೇನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ, ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಭಾವನೆ ಮೂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಬೆಳಕು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಹೊಸ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳೆಯ ಪೌರ್ವಾತ್ಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇಶದ ಧರ್ಮ, ಅದರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ತತ್ವ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ರೀತಿನೀತಿ ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪುನರುದ್ಧಾರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಜನರು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ, ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ, ಐದು ವರ್ಷ, ಕಾದರೂ ಏನೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದಿರುವುದೇ ಇದೆ. ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲ ಕಾದು ಸಹಾಯ, ಅನುಕೂಲ ಏನೋ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಏನೂ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕೋನ್ನತಿ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಂದಾಯ ಹೊರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕಾಣಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಸಹಾಯ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಾದರೆ ಅದು ಹೇಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಜನರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಕೈಗನ್ನಡಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಜನರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕಮಟ್ಟ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು, ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವಹಾಗೆ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟಾಗಿ ಅನುಕೂಲ ದೊರೆಯುವಹಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ವಿಧವಾದ ಬದಲಾ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕ್.)

ವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ವಾದ ಕೊಡುವವರು ಬಲವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಏನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಆಗ ಬೇಕು, ಇನ್ನೇನೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—So, you are not the Adviser?

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—It is the Executive who are the advisers.

ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸದ್ಭಾವನೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಾದವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪರಂಗಿಯವರ ಕಾಲದ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬಂದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾಂಕ್ರೀಟ್ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಮೋಟಾರು ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಏನು ಕಡಮೆಯಾದಹಾಗಾಯಿತು ? ಅದರಿಂದ ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡುವ ರೈತನ ಹೊರೆಯೇನಾದರೂ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಯಿತೆ ? ಆ ದಿವಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಈಗಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ 40 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 50 ಮೈಲಿಗಳ ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನೇಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. 500 ಮೈಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಲು 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜನರ ಮುಂದಿಡಿ; ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗಿರಲಿ. ಆಗ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಭಾವನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಮಜಾಯಿಷಿ ಹೇಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜವಾಬು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಇಂಥ ಅನವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭರವಸೆಯಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತದ ರೀತಿನೀತಿ ಕೂಡ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಷುರುಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈಗಿರುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಪುನರುದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮವುಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮೂರು ಸ್ಕೂಲಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಎರಡು ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು, ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಬೇಸಿಕ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಈಗಿರುವ ಬೇಸಿಕ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳೇ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಆ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗ ನೀವು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಈ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆ ? ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ, ಈಗ ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕು, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ, ಕಮ್ಮಾರಿಕೆ, ಬಡಗಿತನ, ಕುಂಬಾರಿಕೆ, ಬಟ್ಟೆಬರೆ ಹೊಲಿಯುವುದು, ನೆಯ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಇವಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ ? ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಿರುವ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ ? ಒಂದೊಂದು ವೃತ್ತಿ ಕಲಿಸಲು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಾಗಬೇಕು, ಖರ್ಚೆಷ್ಟಾಗಬೇಕು, ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ? ಈಗ ಲೋಯರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ವಜಾಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಈ ಹೊಸ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಇದರ ಆಗುಹೋಗುಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಯಾವರೀತಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣಕಾಸನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣಗಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಹೊಸ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು qualitative ಆಗಿ introduce ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಬಾರದ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ದೃಢನಂಬಿಕೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದಷ್ಟು ನಾವು ಕಾಲು ಚಾಚಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಚಾಚಿದರೆ ಕಾಲು ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿಪರೀತ ಹಣ ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕು. ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಳೆಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಹೊಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜನತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇರಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಆಗುವ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಅನಾಹುತ ಇನ್ನಾವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದು ಅನುಕೂಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಹಾಗೆ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿಯುವಂಥ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ನಾನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಖರ್ಚು ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಬಹಳ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನಾನು ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(Sri M. V. Rama Rao rose.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Fifteen Minutes will do.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO (Tumkur).—I do not know if I will require even 15 minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Thank you.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—My friend the Hon'ble Member for Kolar referred to the need for making certain amendments to the Indian Constitution in order to vest residuary powers in the State. I do not know how far any amendment of the Constitution could be suggested or initiated on the floor of this House because under the Constitution which governs the functioning of the State Governments and the functioning of the Union Government, it is not the State Legislature or the State Government which can take any initiative in the matter. However desirable it may be for some of us to consider or to suggest amendments to the Constitution of India, it seems to me that no initiative can be taken by a State Legislature much less by a State Government. Sir, so far as the Constitution is concerned, I think the Hon'ble Member Sri K. Pattabhiraman and other members of this House would be perfectly satisfied if the provisions of the Constitution in so far as they relate to the States and in particular as they relate to the State of Mysore are borne in mind by the Government of the State and by all the three organs which constitute the State.

Sir, the Government in our State when bringing forward measures for legislation or measures for taxation do not seem to have bestowed adequate thought upon the legislative competency of the State. It seems to me that Government have been suffering from a chronic deficiency of competent legal advice. I say that with great regret because whoever happens to be in the Law Department of the Government of Mysore, whoever may be responsible for the giving of that legal advice to the Government must be having his own natural limitations and if Government suffers today from ill-considered advice, from inadequate and not adequately considered advice, it is the ministry that is attacked. It is not the Law Department that is attacked, it is not the particular officer who gave that advice that is attacked, but it is the ministry that is attacked and it is the ministry that has to justify itself and it is the ministry that has to fall back once again upon the same officer for getting them out of the tangle who has led them into it. Sir, in the various schemes of administration, various measures of legislation, various measures of taxation that have been presented to this House, the usual argument that has been advanced by the sponsors of the Bills has been that such and such a system or law prevails in the State of Bombay, that such and such a law prevails in the State of Madras and that such and such a law prevails in some other State. When Government seems to derive so much inspiration, willingly derive so much inspiration from what is happening in the neighbouring States of Madras and Bombay, why do not the Government imbibe the same spirit which prevails in the neighbouring States in regard to the manner in which they legislate, in regard to the method in which they impose taxation? If it is sufficient for the Government of Mysore to state that certain taxes have been imposed in the neighbouring State or certain legislative measures are current in the neighbouring State and therefore we should adopt the same, it is for us to find out whether the measures of legislation, the measures of taxation are suited to our own conditions, to the economic structure or pattern of our State, to the needs of our own people, suited to the purposes of our own administration. It is not sufficient to borrow the very phrase from some enactment of Madras or borrow a schedule from a Bombay enactment and say, "We are bringing legislative tive reform which should satisfy all the aspirations of the people because similar things are being done elsewhere." That is, to say the least, a most irresponsible way of going about legislation, a most irresponsible way of going about taxation. I should expect the Govenment to think more seriously of the ways of being responsible to the people who are governed. Government is bound to give more earnest consideration to the needs of the people, to the first needs

(SRI M. V. RAMA RAO.)

of the people and to a proper order of priorities in the execution of the schemes conceived for the amelioration of the people. In making a reply to the general debate which took place on the Budget, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister was pleased to recite an adaptation of a verse, a verse of his own composition in which he addressed the members generally with a wave of his hand and said "ತೆರಿಗೆಯನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಕಿಬ್ಬದಿಯ ಕೀಲು ಮುರಿದಂತೆ ಸದಸ್ಯ" the poetic effect of which has not been lost either on this House or on the country nor, I hope, on the Finance Minister himself. Did he imagine that he was imposing the tax merely on the members of this House? Did he think that members were protesting against taxation measures because they themselves had to pay taxes? Did he fancy that members had no more representative capacity than representing themselves in this House? I think he was not fair in making that observation. I do not know if it was a "fling" as my friend Mr. Pattabhiraman described it. But it certainly was not a fair observation to make against members of this House who express views calculated to reflect public opinion as they understood it and as they have a right to express on the floor of this House.

2-30 P.M.

When I spoke on the Budget, I made certain references to the manner in which the authority for making delegated legislation is now being exercised by the Government of Mysore. I then suggested that in exercising the authority for making rules under legislative enactments, whenever that authority is exercised, the rules so made should be laid on the table of this House so that the rules may be modified or amended or even repealed if the House so desires within a stipulated period. The Government will find if they take pains to study that in the Central Legislature and various other State Legislatures in the Indian Union such a provision is made in every important enactment that has been passed into law subsequent to the coming into force of the Indian Constitution. The State of Madras, the State of Bombay and even the Parliament of India in their enactments have made provision that whenever rules are framed under an enactment, the rules so framed shall be laid on the table of the House and shall be subject to such modifications as the House may choose to make. That, I think, is a salutary principle not merely of procedure, but also of substance. When legislative power is delegated to the executive the authority so delegating, namely, the legislature, has a right to see how that power has been exercised and to satisfy itself that it has been exercised properly; and wherever it finds that it has been improperly exercised, the legislature has a right to amend the rules so as to give effect to its own purposes and it is entitled to have that opportunity; and that opportunity is provided in the various enactments of other States and all the enactments passed by the Parliament of India.

Sir, with regard to the normal routine of administration, it is a notorious fact that in certain areas Government is at a standstill and the routine administration is carried on by officers nominally functioning under the authority of the Government of Mysore, but in fact being ordered about by private citizens who, probably because of the proximity they enjoy to those who occupy the seats of power and authority, choose to interfere in the course of administration and paralyse the processes of normal administration. I say this with great regret; I say this with great pain; I say this as a matter of fact which many Hon'ble Members of this House will be able to testify to. During the course of this session, representations were made to the Hon'ble the Minister for Revenue and Public Works who, I notice, is not present in this House at the moment—representations were made to him of the activities of certain individuals who were preventing the supply of water to which certain atchkatdars were entitled as a matter of right and by virtue of certain Government orders and notifications which have been issued so long back as 30 or 40 years ago. The Hon'ble Minister looked into the entire matter. He passed an order directing

that the prevailing usage should be enforced and that water should be supplied if it was available in the tank. Sir, certain persons were able to prevent the execution of that order passed by the Hon'ble Minister at the district level. They saw to it that the Deputy Commissioner either did not execute the order or found it possible to make a distorted report of the state of facts as they existed at the spot. Records were tampered with and the Minister's order was practically disobeyed; and a report which was called for within five days was not sent until 15 days and when it was sent, it was a report which was not only palpably false but was deliberately intended to defeat not only justice but the established rights of the ordinary people. If for reasons of administrative or political expediency, the atchkatdars—ordinary poor cultivators of land—as much as 80 acres of land—are to be made to suffer deprivation of water to which they are entitled because of the desire of certain individuals to see that the course of administration is deflected, it is the Government which has got to answer the people. I say that with great pain as I said, because I have been a silent witness to the entire course which that matter has taken during the sittings of this Assembly and the Hon'ble Minister has been powerless to get his orders enforced. This is not an isolated instance. There have been many more instances of that kind. It seems to me that the writ of the Government does not run in Tumkur District and certain persons can do what they like with the administration and deflect the course of administration in any manner they choose and deprive people of irrigational facilities. It suits them to compel people to come up to Government headquarters here and even then they get no relief. If that is the way in which these administrative processes are to be influenced, administrative processes for which this party has to be answerable and this Ministry is to be responsible, then Sir, a grave situation has certainly arisen and I hope the Hon'ble the Chief Minister will take steps and will deal with it in a manner which will dispel the apprehensions that have been raised in the minds of the common people, not merely by this interference in the course of administration, but also by the ill-considered, misconceived and misbegotten schemes of social welfare or amelioration, such as Educational Reforms or *Samskruthi Prachara* and all the rest of it based on the ground, according to what is being said in support of those enthusiastic schemes for reforms, that people generally are not sufficiently truthful, that people are not sufficiently upright, that people are not sufficiently enterprising and that people are not able to help themselves. Sir, social reform is a much more stupendous task than the difficult task of administration of a State and very much greater men have approached the task of social reform in a spirit of greater humility than we seem to possess. All that I would say in respect of the Government's enthusiasm for these schemes is that we must desist from administrative theatricals and be more realistic in regard to the routine tasks of administration and help in solving the real problems of the people instead of spending large sums of money on individual fads and on fancies and idiosyncrasies of individual Ministers or of the Ministry collectively. Before we set about reforming the people and making them truthful, honest, upright and enterprising, I should like to say to the Hon'ble the Chief Minister: "Physician! Heal thyself."

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narsipur).—Sir, under Article 266, sub-clauses (1) and (2), every State has to maintain accounts, I mean, separate accounts for the consolidated fund and the public account; and not only that it has not been maintained in Mysore, it has also not been maintained in other States too as I find from a perusal of their budgets. As a result of this, we have not been able to say what will be the closing balance under the consolidated fund which we are going to operate. From the Budget Memorandum of the Government that is before us, I can see that the opening balance refers to both the accounts. For the year 1954-55 it shows an

((Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR)

opening balance of 2.4 lakhs and ends with a closing balance of 43.93 lakhs. Sir, the estimated transactions of the public account show that the Government will have in their custody a sum of Rs. 1.44 crores at the end of the year and naturally the closing balance should be at least as much as to cover this liability but balance remains at 43.93 lakhs. I am afraid that by spending amounts out of the public account to a large extent, the position of the State will be very serious and I urge upon the Government to move the Accountant General to bifurcate the accounts as early as possible so that the Government may know exactly where they stand so far as the consolidated fund account is concerned.

Sir, the Budget proposals of the Government are placed before this House by the Finance Minister, and in spite of the several criticisms and cut motions brought before this House the Government have not seen their way to amend even a single item. Not even a rupee in any head is altered. We have been reduced to the position of simply criticising and approving the Budget Estimates. On the other hand I thought that the Finance Minister would amend some of these Demands and allotments that have already been made while placing before us the Appropriation Bill, in deference to the criticisms made in this House. But unfortunately, nothing of the kind has happened.

In this connection, I would like to point out that in a state of deficit budget, when the Government have no money to provide for various essential things, how did they find money for a provision under the sub-head (v)—Other Items a sum of Rs. 16,000 under General Administration? The explanation given in the foot-note is: 'Deputation of delegates to the International Conference in Toronto'. Whom are they deputing and why should we participate in the International Conference at Toronto? How did the Government agree to find money to send delegates to this Conference and tour abroad? When they could not get money for any good work, why should they spend money now for a deputation to International Conference in Toronto? Even if our delegates attend that Conference, what material benefit would the State derive from their tour?

A MEMBER.—Where is it provided?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—'Deputation of Delegates to the International Conference in Toronto'—P. 72 of the Budget H. Miscellaneous—(v) Other Items.

Sir, the other thing that I would like to place before the Government is that somehow we have been faced with very heavy commitments. Sir, according to the audited accounts at the beginning of 1950-51, we had a commitment on capital outlay outside the Revenue Expenditure to the tune of nearly 40 crores and during the year 1950-51 Government had spent about 20 crores and the opening balance for the year 1951-52 was about 20 crores. But subsequently, most of these estimates of the capital irrigation works have been revised and to-day, perhaps, you will be faced with a further commitment to the extent of nearly 20 crores. I do not know how in subsequent years we will ever be able to meet these charges. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister has stated in the Budget speech that he is of the opinion that if these projects are not completed, the moneys spent so far would be wasted. So, that is our position. We are faced with very heavy commitments. At the time of the commitment, the Government did not think for a moment whether they could ever finance these Projects. These huge expenditures have resulted in additional taxation.

With regard to the deficit of 1953-54 Government anticipated that there would be a deficit of 1·24 crores. When they introduced the taxation measures, they were hopeful to cover this deficit. The revised estimate shows that the deficit stands at 2·38 crores. How did this deficit increase? It may be argued that the increase in deficit was on account of merger of Bellary to the extent of 0·31 crores. Sir, the additional taxation has brought to

them nearly 37 lakhs. The enhanced taxation on tobacco and cigarettes, petrol, motor structure, these three items alone have brought to Government an increased revenue of 37 lakhs. In spite of this increased revenue, the deficit has increased to nearly a crore. So, what guarantee is there that with these new taxation you will ever be able to fill up the gap of the deficit? It demands, therefore, greater attention on the part of Government to economise the expenditure.

Sir, there are certain cases of infructuous expenditure and avoidable expenditure. The Accountant-General has made pointed reference in his report on page 16 of the Audit Report, 1952.

He says:

"In connection with the contemplated scheme of expansion of the Government Soap Factory, an American expert was engaged as General Consultant in Engineering, Production and Management for a period of 5 years from 1st July 1947. The scheme was abandoned later owing to the non-availability of dollar exchange facilities. A sum of Rs. 18,417 incurred in this connection was charged to the Revenue Account."

He treats this as infructuous expenditure. About avoidable expenditure, the Accountant-General passes this remark:

"Audit is, however, of the view that this extra cost of Rs, 40,000 (£ 3,005) borne by Government is not a legitimate charge on the Revenues of the State as according to the terms of the contract the firm should have supplied all the materials ten weeks before the outbreak of war."

This relates to the avoidable expenditure in the Electrical Department, Grant No. 36. Why I have quoted this is to emphasise that it is very necessary for the Government to see that such avoidable and infructuous expenditures are not incurred.

Sir, coming to the point of maladministration or improper administration, I would like to say one word about the hotels managed by Government. Even though hotels managed by Government might be giving some profits, they are not being run properly. Service at Hotel K. R. Sagar and Hotel Metropole is far from satisfactory. There have been many questions about that and the Government have assured that proper control will be enforced. According to the budget figures the hotel managed at K. R. Sagar has resulted in a loss. But later on, on a further examination I got some information to show that these two hotels are yielding a profit. Sir, I urge that these institutions should be properly managed or they may be auctioned so that they may bring good revenue to Government.

The other thing that I would like to say is about the extra expenditure that the Government agreed to spend five years ago. In 1939 certain departments of the Palace were transferred to Government and the expenditure on account of them incurred by the Palace was in the order of 14 lakhs. Sir, after these departments were transferred to the Government, the expenditure has increased by four lakhs more. I wish to know why these departments were transferred from the Palace to Government. In addition to that, we have made so many allotments towards repairs to the Palace, illumination charges, Dasara charges, etc., all these charges are agreed upon subsequently and as such are to be treated as additional charges to Government.

Sir, there are certain departments to which it is very necessary to pay particular attention. For instance, the Department of Archæology. We have got invaluable books and Mr. B. M. Rice who was responsible for the compilation of the volumes of Epigraphica-Karnataka has stated that Vol. III of Epigraphica-Karnataka is incomplete. I do not know why Government is silent on it. We have a fund of information in these volumes and I request that these books are brought up-to-date. With these remarks, I conclude by saying that it is possible to cut down several expenditures and save money.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ (ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಲಿ, ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಾಗಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಯಾವುದೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಮೊದಲೇ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ಪುನಃ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಉತ್ತರ ಆಗಲೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಚಿಂತಾಜನಕವಾಗಿದೆ, ಭಯಂಕರವಾಗಿದೆ ಅನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಭಯಂಕರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ಭಯಂಕರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಮಾಡಿದಹಾಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ. ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಾವು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಇದಾಗಲೇ 2½ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 9 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲಗಳಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು 8,80,00,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂದಾಯದಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸತತವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಟೀಕೆಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಕರವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ 8 ಕೋಟಿ 80 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಗಳು ಕೈಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಭಯಂಕರವಾದ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ, ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನೇ ನಾವು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದು, ಅನಂತರ ಅದು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಪುನಃ ಪುನಃ ಟೀಕಿಸುವುದು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಅದು ಯಾವ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವಾಗ ಬರುವ ಕಷ್ಟನಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ದೇಶಭಕ್ತರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಇದು ಬರೀ ಟೀಕೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೇ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸತ್ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಲೇಬೇಕು. ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ತುಂಬಿದರೆ ನೀರು ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಗದ್ದೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆರೆಗೆ ನೀರು ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕಾಲುವೆ, ನದಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹಳ್ಳಗಳಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕು. ನದಿ, ಹಳ್ಳಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ನೀರು ಬಾರದೇ ಗದ್ದೆಗೆ ನೀರು ಹಾಯಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾದ ವಾದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಣ ಬಂದಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಜನ ಜೀವನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಣ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದರೆ ಆ ಹಣವೂ ಕೂಡ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೊತ್ತವೂ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಹಣ ಕಸುಬು, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ವರಮಾನವು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಂದಾಯವಾಗಲಿ, ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಅವರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೊರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಒಂದು ಕಾಸೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರ ಕೈಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೇ ಇರುವಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಇದರಿಂದ ನಷ್ಟವೆಂದು ಕಂದಾಯದ ಭಾರವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೈಯಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಗುಟ್ಟು.

3 P.M.

ಇಂಡಿಯಾದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ 2,500 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗೂ ಜನರಿಗೇ ಸಂದಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ 45 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದೂ ಸಹ ಜನರಿಗೇ ತಲಪುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೇ ಪುನಃ ಜನರು ಕಂದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನೇ ನಾನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ velocity of circulation ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಖರ್ಚಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿ ಅದರಂತೆ ಅವರ ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ವಭಾವಸಿದ್ಧವಾದದ್ದು. ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಹೀಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚಾತುರ್ಯ, ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಆರೋಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೇ ಆದರೂ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರ್ವಥಾ ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಆರೋಪಣೆಗೂ ಸಹ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪುನಃ ಪುನಃ ಹೇಳುವುದು ದ್ವಿರುಕ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think the Leader of the Opposition Party was present for consultation when the Five-Year Plan was drafted.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Yes, Sir. ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ All-India plan finalise ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಮುಖಂಡರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು (Prime Minister) ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ರೆಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಿಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I would like to seek one information. Was this Five-Year Plan ever placed before this House and its approval obtained ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I said the Leader of the Opposition Party. I remember he was present at one meeting.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಒಂದು ಸಂದ ರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರಬಹುದು

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ.—ಈ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭವಾದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ವಿಚಾರ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯ ರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ "ಈ ಸಭೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿತೇ" ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಕೇಳುವುದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ ಕರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಖರ್ಚು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರು ತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಬಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಅಂಗೀ ಕಾರ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for lunch and meet at 3-30.

The House adjourned for Lunch at Four Minutes past Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty-five Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Sri K. Hanumanthaiya rose.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—At Four you may close.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I propose to take about ten minutes. Because a serious allegation has been made . . . .

Mr. SPEAKER.—But the time is fixed.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—We will finish it by four of the Clock. I will take about ten minutes and the Revenue Minister will take about ten minutes, because a serious allegation has been made by an Hon'ble Member.

ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕರ ವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದನ್ನು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಭಿರಾಮರ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸುಲಭವಾದ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಆವೇಶಪೂರಿತವಾದ ಭಾಷಣ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮರ್.—ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಭಯ ಪಡುತ್ತೀರಾ, ನೀವು !

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ.—ಆ ರೀತಿಯ ಭಾಷಣ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ನನಗೆ ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಯಾಗುವಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಭೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಕ್ಕು ಳ್ಳದ್ದು. ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿ, ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ, ಖರ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಾದ ವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮೇಲ ಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವು ದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರೂ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗು ವುದು ಸುಮಾರು $4\frac{1}{2}$ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಿತಿ ಬೇಕೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಈ ಸಭೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈಗಾ ಗಲೇ ಒಬ್ಬ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಸೂಚನೆ, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದ ಬಳಿ ಭೂಮಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂದಾ ಜಾಗಿರುವ ಖರ್ಚಾದರೂ 4 ಲಕ್ಷ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾ ಯಿಗಳು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಆದಾಯ 4 ಲಕ್ಷ 29 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ನಷ್ಟವೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಾದಕರ ವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡುವಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಚಾ ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸನ್ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಿಸಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಿಲ್ವರ್ ಜ್ಯೂಬಿಲಿ ಪಾರ್ಕಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿ ದಹಾಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ರಸ್ತೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ಇದು ಟೌನ್‌ಹಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ರಸ್ತೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ private properties ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಕ್ವೈರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವುಗ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ.)

ಳನ್ನು ಹರಾಜು ಹಾಕಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವ ದಿವಾನರು ಯಾವ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರೋ ಅದೇ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸ್ವತ್ತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬೊಬ್ಬೆ ಇಡುವುದು, ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ತಪ್ಪುತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಹಾಕಿಸುವುದು, ಇವು ಅವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೇ ಶೋಭಾಯಮಾನವಾದುದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳದೇ ವಿಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಯಾವತರಹ ನಷ್ಟವೂ ಸಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮಯ್ಯರವರೂ ಸಹ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರೇ ಹೊರತು, ಇಂಥಿಂಥ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನಾದರೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಸಭೆ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾಡೋಣ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಿಂದ, ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಯಾರೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ರಾಮರಾಯರು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಆ ವಿಷಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸ ತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಮರಾಯರು ನಿನ್ನೆಯದಿನವೂ ಸಹ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಥೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವೇ ಅಥವಾ ನಿಜವಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿಮಾಡದೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಪದೇಪದೇ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವರ ಕೀರ್ತಿಗೆ ಶೋಭಾಯಮಾನವಾದುದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಆರೋಪಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅನುಭವವಿದೆ. ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿನ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ 'I have to do an unpleasant duty' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ unpleasant dutyಯೇ ನನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು unpleasant atmosphere ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಈ ತರಹ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಮನೋವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ತರಹ ಗುರುತರವಾದ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನಾದರೂ ಭಾವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲಾದರೂ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪು ಇದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಇಡಲಿ. ಅದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸವೇ, ಧೈರ್ಯದ ಕೆಲಸವೇ; ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಪಕ್ಷ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು interested parties ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಅಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರ್ವಥಾ ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ (ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಾಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಮೇಯ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ರಾಮರಾಯರು ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಅಪಾದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಅಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಂದು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 15 ದಿವಸಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಮಹನೀಯರು ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಶಿರಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಒಂದು ಊರಮುಂದಿನ ಕೆರೆ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೊಡಿಗೆ ಕೆರೆ, ಈ ಕೊಡಿಗೆ ಕೆರೆಯಿಂದ ಊರಮುಂದಿನ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ನೀರು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು, ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ 'ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನೇನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಆ ಅರ್ಜಿಮೇಲೆ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥ ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾದ ಇರುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಯುಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಬರೆದೆ: ಸ್ಥಳ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಎಕ್ಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟಿವ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡೆದು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿವಾದವನ್ನು ಫೈಸಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಏನು ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದೆ. ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ 4-5 ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಯಾರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಪ್ರಮೇಯ. ಅವರು ಬಂದು ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಏನು ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆಯೋ ಅದರಂತೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಸ್ಥಳ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಫೈಸಲು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಬರೆದೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಪುನಃ ಮೊದಲನೆ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಬಂದು: ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಇನ್‌ಫ್ಲೂಯೆನ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ನೀವೇ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಏನೇ ಇನ್‌ಫ್ಲೂಯೆನ್ಸ್ ಬರಲಿ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿವಾದ ಇರುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈಹಾಕುವುದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದು

ಒಳ್ಳೆಯುದಲ್ಲ, ನಾನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಫೈಸಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅದೇರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾನ್ಫಿಡೆನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಡಿ. ಓ. ಕೂಡ ಬರೆದೆ. ಮೊಗಮ್ಮಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ‘ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಗಳಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಕೈಹಾಕಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನೀವು ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಫೈಸಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯಿಂದ ಇದೇನೆ’ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದುಬಾರಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ :—

"I am told that a dispute regarding the Oorumundinakere and Kodige Tank in Sira Taluk has not yet been decided till now. Both the parties are pressing me for a decision. I do not want to interfere in the matter when an appeal is pending before you. Influential persons on both sides are interfering in the matter. I am sure you will not yield to these influences. You may decide the case on merits early."

ಇನ್ನೇನು ಬರೆಯುಬೇಕು ? ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡದು ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರು ಏನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ರಾಮರಾಯರವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ—ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಚಪಲ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ—ಆದರೆ,—ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ—ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾದ ನಿರಾಧಾರವಾದ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಸಿ. ನಂಜುಂಡಯ್ಯ (ಕೋರ).—ಅವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಎಂಬುದು ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯುದು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The 'Ayes' have it.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I demand a poll, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I gave a ruling the other day. I very well remember. By the very voices, if it is clear, the poll need not be insisted upon. If the Hon'ble Members still insist and since this is the first time, I will have no objection.

The question is:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration."

(The poll was taken by a show of hands).

4 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In favour—54
Against—7

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now, we will take up the Bill, clause by clause. Clauses 2 and 3.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Schedule.

The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1. The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble. The question is:

"That the Titleand the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1954, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1954, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL, 1954.

Motion to consider.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this relates to the Supplementary Demands for the year 1953-54, which were passed by the House yesterday. I did not have sufficient time yesterday to reply to all the points that were raised during the discussion. I therefore propose to do so now.

It was said that we were being less than just and fair to this House by bringing forth these supplementary demands. This is far from the truth. It was our great anxiety to obtain the approval of the House to the various measures and schemes that have been adopted by Government that prompted us to move these Supplementary Demands. The Leader of the Opposition stated that these Supplementary Demands could have as well been brought up in the January Session. The Supplementary Demands moved then mainly related to the Bellary District. I will also give facts and figures to show that in the case of most of the schemes for which Supplementary Demands were passed yesterday, sanctions were accorded only after the last Supplementary Demands were passed by the House in the January Session. In some of the cases there was a doubt about the exact interpretation of the term "New Service" which could only be settled by correspondence with the Accountant General. For example, Sri S. Srinivasa Iyengar said that the increase in the additional establishment like the appointment of the Special Chief Engineer and other staff connected with the Bhadra Reservoir would not come under the definition of "New Service." But the Accountant General advised us otherwise and he wrote to us accordingly on 11th January 1954. The Supplementary Demands to be moved in the January Session had been printed on 10th January 1954, and I could not therefore include it in the Demands moved on 19th January 1954.

DEMAND No. 9—19. I.N.E.D.

(a) *Constructing an anicut across Doddanakatte halla, Krishnarajpet.*

The construction of an anicut across Doddanakatte halla now proposed is in pursuance of the longstanding representation from the ryots of the village shifted from the Krishnaraja Sagar submersion area. It is estimated to cost Rs. 3.75 lakhs and will irrigate about 600 acres of land. The project is remunerative, as it is expected to yield about 3.8 per cent return on the Government share of the cost. The demand could not be placed before the Legislature earlier as the formalities under the Irrigation Act were completed only recently and final reports were received this month (26th March 1954).

DEMAND No. 9—19. I.N.E.D.

(b) *Increasing capacity of Sulebele tank, Hoskote Taluk.*

This is a work costing about Rs. 1.08 lakhs and expected to irrigate about 432 acres. The need for this work was being urged for a long time but the proposal did not reach a final stage until recently. The Chief Engineer proposed in March 1954 that in order to take advantage of the working season and in view of the urgency, the work may be started immediately. Hence a Demand could not be placed before the January Session of the Assembly.